

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year,
Invariably in Advance.

Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a
less period received.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter,
postal money order, or draft on New
York, will be at the risk of the sender.

AGENTS.—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL
TRIBUNE has many volunteer correspondents, and they
generally forward their articles to us as news items.
In forwarding, subscribers should be careful to send us the
label on the last paper received, and specify any cor-
rections or changes they desire made in name or ad-
dress.

ADDRESS.—Renewals, etc.—Address will be
changed as often as desired, but each subscriber
should in every case give the old as well as new address.
In forwarding, subscribers should be careful to send us the
label on the last paper received, and specify any cor-
rections or changes they desire made in name or ad-
dress.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited
from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pen-
sion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household
matters, and letters to the Editor will receive prompt
attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper
only. We do not return communications or man-
uscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to
that effect and the necessary postage, and under no
circumstances guarantee their publication at any
special date.

Address all communications to
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 5, 1888.

THE TIME EXTENDED.

ANOTHER CHANCE TO GET THE

NATIONAL TRIBUNE CHEAPLY.

Three Months for 25 Cents.

There has been such an expression of de-
sire to that effect, that we have decided to
extend the time of receiving trial sub-
scriptions to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for
30 days longer.

Therefore, we will send the paper FOR
THREE MONTHS FOR 25 CENTS to all
who send in their names before the 31st of July
next.

This will enable every one who desires it
to have THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE during
the remainder of the present session of Con-
gress, and so have the benefit of its un-
usually full reports of all proceedings relating
to pension legislation, and other matters of
deep interest to veterans and those connected
with them.

It will also give all an opportunity to
make a trial of the paper and learn what it
really is, and compare it with other papers.

We invite such a comparison. We are really
anxious to have it, for we are sure that it
will convince any man who makes it how
much more desirable a paper than its com-
petitors THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE really is.

During these three months the paper will
be kept at the highest standard of interest.
In addition to fuller reports of all Congres-
sional proceedings, and other matters relating
to pensions and veterans, than any other
paper will have, it will have an immense
variety of original, valuable and instructive
matter, such as can be found in no other
paper.

We ask all our readers to take advantage
of this opportunity to place the paper in the
hands of every veteran acquaintance of theirs
who is interested in it, but does not take it.
They are all willing to pay 25 cents for so
good a paper for three months, and if the
matter is brought to their attention, will be
ready at once with their money and their
names. We hope that every man and woman
now on our list, will at once send us in a
club of names of their acquaintances. Let us
have 100,000 additional subscribers before
July 31, and it will have the best possible
effect in promoting pension legislation by
Congress, for then we will speak in the name
of a quarter of a million veterans, and our
words will be a vastly stronger power than
ever in demanding soldiers' rights.

Let every subscriber send in last one
name.

THE GETTYSBURG REUNION.

Next week's NATIONAL TRIBUNE will
contain a full account of the great Reunion
and celebration at Gettysburg, written by a
special correspondent. It will be a valuable
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for future reference. No one should miss
having a copy.

GEN. E. BIRD GRUBE, Commander of the
Department of New Jersey, who is always
bigger than anything he tackles—and he
usually tackles very large things—has sent a
circular to every Post in his Department
asking for the amount of the delinquencies
of every comrade dropt for non-payment of
dues with a view of payment of them him-
self. How did such a man come to be named
Bird Grub? With such a heart his name
ought to be Abe Lincoln, or U. S. Grant or
John A. Logan, or something like that.

We believed that the men who conquered
Mexico should receive a pension of \$8 a
month, but we are even more firmly of the
belief that the men who saved the Nation
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WHY WE ARE FOR PROTECTION.

We are in favor of Protection:

1. Because the Government should have
the revenue derived from it to pay the pen-
sions, bounties and other allowances justly
due the soldier.

2. Because it needs it to pay off the pub-
lic debt, and relieve the people of the burden
of that enormous obligation, as well as of
the immense expenditure for interest. The
failure of the present Administration to de-
vot the surplus to this purpose forms a grave
indictment against it.

3. Because we believe the nurture and
development of all our industries is the
highest patriotism. We believe this to be
a duty of the same exalted nature as that of
entering the army to suppress the rebellion,
and that it is equally incumbent upon all
citizens. The suppression of the rebellion
gave us National unity, internal peace, and
the conditions requisite to allow every man
to win happiness and prosperity. Proper
protection against the pauperizing influ-
ences of Europe and Asia is highly neces-
sary in order to insure all our people receiv-
ing the full fruits of their labor, and their
development in material comfort and to the
highest grade of civilization.

All the rich and varied resources of this
country, with all their possibilities of wealth
and happiness belong to the fullest possible
extent to our own people—to the men and
women who have toiled and striven and
suffered to develop the country, who have
shed their blood in its defense, and to their
children, forever.

We owe no obligation to any people under
the sun to enrich them at our expense, by
selling them our own crude materials at
starvation prices and buying their manu-
factured products at highly remunerative
rates.

Just as firmly as we believed that the
rebellion should be suppressed, at whatever
cost of blood and treasure, even so firmly do
we believe that every dollar of the \$600,000,
000 which we send abroad every year for
manufactured goods, which we can produce
as well at home, and for farm products which
can be grown on our own acres, should be
kept at home and paid out to our farmers,
mechanics and workmen.

If employment is to be given by us, or
money made from us to or by anybody, we
want it to be our own people.

This is a matter of the same intense in-
terest to every class of our people. Every
dollar that is kept at home and expended
for wages instead of being sent abroad, helps
everyone of us alike.

No one has or can have a deeper interest
in this than the farmers, and especially the
farmers of the West, who are remote from
market. Since the farmers have been the ones
who have suffered most severely from the ab-
sence of a home market for the consumption
of their products. They have constantly
had to send the results of their toil to dis-
tant countries, at great expense, in order to
trade them for the goods that they needed.

The greatness of this burden was continually
in the minds of the far-seeing men who
founded and developed our Nation. Wash-
ington, the Adamses, Jefferson, Madison,
Monroe, Jackson, Henry Clay, and others of
equal ability but lesser fame, incessantly
urged the necessity of developing, by legisla-
tion and otherwise, that variety of produc-
tion, which by supplying every need of our
people would increase the wealth of all, and
give every man a higher return for his labor.

There is no stronger Protection doctrine
taught anywhere than is found in the
speeches and messages of Andrew Jackson,
and the basis of his argument was always
that it would enrich the farmers as a class.

No one can successfully deny that today
all that is best and most profitable in agri-
culture in this country is the direct result
of Protection and the development of a home
market, and all that is disastrous and un-
profitable results from the insufficiency of
that protection and the ruinous competition
which our farmers encounter in endeavoring
to market their supplies in Europe. France,
Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Italy
have shut out American pork and its pro-
ducts on the most transparent of pretexts,
the real reason being that it is the product
on which there is most chance for profit, and
which they desire for their own citizens.

Germany discriminates against our grain,
but this is a small matter compared with
the competition that our farmers must en-
counter wherever they try to sell their wheat
and corn in foreign markets. There they
meet the grain raised by the degraded serfs
of Russia and the down-trodden peasants of
Hindustan—men who are not so well fed or
cared for as our cattle—and must take the
same for it after transporting it thousands
of miles that these will sell theirs for. It is
this competition which depresses the value
of our harvests—this competition with men
who have no other clothing than a yard of
muslin about their waists and another on
their heads; who live on a few handfuls of
rice a day; have no other house than a hut
of bamboo, and to whom 10 cents a day is
high wages. Every year the competition of
our farmers with the miserable ryots of In-
dia becomes more direct and intense; for
every year the cheap and idle capital of Eng-
land becomes more largely invested in build-
ing railroads and steamships which will
pour the grain raised by the teeming mil-
lions of Hindustan more directly into the
markets of the world. At the rate this is
progressing it will be only a few years until
India can supply enough grain to meet all
the demands of the world. The fertile area
of that country exceeds 15,000,000 square
miles, or nearly half that of the United
States, while its population is 254,000,000,
or fully four times ours. The construction
of the Suez Canal brought the grain fields of
India some 11,000 miles nearer England
than they had previously been, and

Bombay, Madras and Calcutta are relatively
as near Liverpool as Chicago, St. Paul and
Kansas City are. The rapid construction of
great trunk lines through the densely popu-
lated peninsula will bring all the products
of these teeming hundreds of millions quickly
and cheaply to the seaboard, and put them
directly in competition with those of our
farmers, making it a vital question whether
they can afford to raise wheat and sell it as
cheaply as an Indian nabob will, who gets
human labor as cheaply as our farmers can
that of horses and oxen. The only way to
avoid this competition is by creating a home
market which will consume every bushel of
grain and every pound of meat that we raise.

It is not alone in grain and meat that our
farmers suffer from this ruinous competition.
Last year we bought from the Hindus over
\$10,000,000 worth of jute, which should
either have been raised in the South or sub-
stitutes made of the wasted flax-straw of the
Northwest. If those \$10,000,000 had been
paid to the farmers of Minnesota, Iowa and
Dakota, their financial condition would have
been much better to-day than it is. There
would have been vastly fewer mortgages
on their farms.

We bought in Europe \$10,000,000 worth
of flax and linen, which should have gone
into the pockets of our farmers.

We bought \$15,000,000 worth of oranges,
lemons, currants, plums, raisins,
filberts and walnuts, which should have
gone to swell the bank accounts of our agri-
culturers.

The \$500,000 which we paid for foreign
hay would have lifted the mortgages off the
farms of a whole country.

The \$1,400,000 which we paid the Hin-
dus for rice would have been a great help
to the impoverished South Carolinians and
Louisianians.

The \$3,117,000 we paid for foreign hops
would have made better times in Oregon,
Wisconsin and New York.

The \$11,000,000 we paid out abroad for
hides, leather, etc., would have been much
better spent at home.

We paid the Spaniards last year \$1,500,000
for licorice, which had better been distrib-
uted among the farmers of Ohio, Indiana,
Illinois and Kentucky.

Nearly \$1,500,000 went to Spain and Al-
giers for cork, which can be raised as well
in Georgia and Alabama.

The \$6,152,825 we paid out for foreign
barley would have been of great assistance
in making times easier in California, Dakota,
Wisconsin and New York.

Our pastures would have been more
profitable if we had bought at home the
6,558,464 pounds of cheese and 238,000
pounds of butter we bought abroad.

Nearly \$100,000,000 worth of sugar, mol-
asses and other sweets were bought abroad,
which should have been produced at home,
either from cane, beets, sorghum or corn.

One hundred million dollars paid into our
farmers' pockets would simply revolutionize
the aspects of agriculture in this country.
We are the only civilized Nation in the
world that allows such an enormous drain
of money from its agricultural resources.

Over \$1,000,000 went out of the country
for tobacco, which if spent at home would
have lifted the burden of debt off many
thousands of acres in Pennsylvania, Vir-
ginia, Connecticut, Kentucky and else-
where.

Nearly 1,500,000 bushels of potatoes,
478,000 bushels of beans and \$1,000,000
worth of pickles were imported, to the di-
rect loss of our own farmers.

Over \$8,000,000 worth of "wood," which
includes all kinds of timber, were bought in,
to the great detriment of the thousands of
struggling farmers who look to their timber
to help them clear their farms of debt.

There was imported from Buenos Ayres,
New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope,
Russia and other countries where the farm-
ing lands range from low priced to almost
valueless, 115,000,000 pounds of raw wools
worth \$17,000,000. The manufactured wools
increased the value of the importations to
the enormous figure of \$60,586,613.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR PENSION.

The Prisoners of War Pension Bill has
been treated with most undeserved neglect
by the present Congress. There is no class
of our veterans who merit more at the hands
of the country than those who starved and
suffered in the infamous prison-pens of the
rebellion.

It is very easy for men who encountered
none of the perils of the war to jest and
sneer at these men, and to set up pretexts
why they should not receive consideration
at the hands of the Government. It is very
easy for these men to talk of "being en-
tirely willing to be captured," of "strag-
glers," "coffee boilers," "shirks who pre-
ferred the safe retreat of the prison to the
terrors of the battlefield," etc. But it is
only men who know nothing of the war, who
utter these calumnies. Real soldiers never
do. Real soldiers know what dread they and
their comrades had of imprisonment; how
desperately they struggled against it, and
how they only accepted it when the other
alternative was immediate and certain death.

Indeed, as the war grew older there hardly
seemed much choice between it and death,
for the accounts which came through the
lines of the awful treatment of our pris-
oners, made soldiers feel that any risk of death
was better than the acceptance of merciless
torture. They